

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

unit devised by the Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura, were given at these Exhibitions.

670. As the period of protection granted to the Sericultural Industry was due to expire at the end of the year 1951-52, the Indian Tariff Board (Indian Tariff Commission) investigated the conditions, the cost of production and other pertinent matters.

671. The Seminar on Silk Industry organised by the Department with the co-operation of the workers in all sectors of the industry was the first of its kind in India. This was held in Nandi in June 1951. The groups were presided over by eminent workers in the field and the Seminar focussed all experiences and helped to assess the prevailing conditions and formulate definite recommendations for improvement and co-ordination of the several sectors of the Silk Industry.

672. The Department of Sericulture became a member of the International Silk Association.

673. Three Cold Storages were constructed at the Central Farms at Chennapatna, Mugur and Sidlaghatta.

674. The total expenditure of the Department during the year under all heads was Rs. 5.17 (4.82) lakhs.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

675. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Fodder and water were available in all the districts, except in Kolar district, where on account of failure of rains, the position with regard to fodder and water was somewhat difficult. The cost of fodder continued to be high.

Contagious
diseases.

676. Rinderpest appeared to be less widely prevalent than during the previous year. There were 70 (81) outbreaks of rinderpest in the State excepting in Mandya and Mysore districts which were free from this infection. Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts recorded the largest number of outbreaks. Even in these districts only the taluks adjoining the Madras State were concerned, the infection being traced to the movement of the cattle from that State, where the disease was reported to be widely prevalent. As a result of prompt action taken

by the department by inoculating all the cattle, the disease was effectively checked from spreading into the State. Seventy thousand six hundred and sixty (243,102) inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. Blackquarter appeared to be more severe during the year than in the previous year. There were 12 (11) outbreaks pending attention at the commencement of the year. Two thousand two hundred and seven (2,217) outbreaks were registered and 2,109 (1,075) were attended during the year, protecting 333,681 (199,864) animals against the disease. There were 10 (9) outbreaks of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* at the commencement of the year. Five hundred and twenty eight (511) were registered and 526 (504) were dealt with during the year protecting 110,115 (86,803) animals against the disease. Five hundred and thirty-two cases of anthrax were registered protecting 60,597 (42,139) cattle and sheep against the disease. One thousand two hundred and thirty-seven (1,142) cases of other contagious cases were registered and 1,207 (1,142) cases were combated during the year.

677. The total number of deaths of cattle from non-contagious diseases was 17,299 (19,138).

678. The quinquennial livestock census was held during May 1951. The census figures of 1951 reveal an increase of 20.7 per cent under total livestock over the figures of 1945.

679. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 206. There was one institution for nearly 18,127 heads of cattle in the State during the year. Though the demand for opening more dispensaries especially in rural areas continued to be on the increase and the public came forward with liberal donations for the construction of type design buildings for housing these useful institutions, only 12 veterinary dispensaries could be opened with the funds provided for the purpose in the budget grants of the year. Foundation stones were laid for four new dispensary buildings, while eight newly completed buildings were declared duly opened. The number of fresh cases treated was 739,777 (679,883), and the number of surgical operations done and castrations performed were 35,135 (35,541) and 108,066 (102,826) respectively.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

680. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 1,288 (2,265) cases, conducted 3,239 (2,471) inoculations, castrated 160 (223) stud bulls and visited 770 (1,067) villages. They toured for 954 (1,165) days during the year.

681. Owing to the prevalence of cholera among human beings and rinderpest among cattle in the State, the gathering of cattle at the usual fairs was prohibited except in 88 (45) cattle fairs. Arrangements were made in all these fairs to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle. Six lakhs thirty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty (507,190) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. The sale price per pair of bullocks ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 900-as against the normal prevailing rates of Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 a pair during the pre-war days.

682. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisers of the cattle fairs, Muzrai authorities, Rural Welfare Centres, District Boards and Municipalities distributed 6,362 (3,657) prizes to the best exhibits, in the selection of which necessary help and suggestions were offered by the staff of the department.

Rural
Development
Work.

683. The staff of the Veterinary Department paid 20,130 (16,591) visits to the villages, castrated 69,265 (65,538) scrub bulbs, rams and bucks, treated 128,640 (346,874) ailing cases and conducted 616,460 (428,230) inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases. Thirty-six (89) stud bulls of different breeds were distributed free of cost under the "Free Bull" Scheme and 5 (8) of the premium bulls selected in the previous year were awarded the premia of Rs. 100 each on their completion of one year's period. Under these schemes, free bulls and the premia were awarded only to the custodians recommended by the respective District Development Committees. Under the same scheme, 2 (9) One Day Hobli Cattle Shows were also arranged by the Department in selected villages on the occasion of which medals and certificates aggregating to the value of Rs. 200 were distributed to the selected exhibits. Sixteen (40) stud ram and bucks, 2,666 fertile eggs, 18 (189) pullets and cockerels were

distributed in the selected villages. In addition to the above, 3 (22) breeding bulls were supplied to the Village Panchayats at subvention rates of Rs. 250 each. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres started for the purpose and 78,638 (78,840) cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed by the special staff employed under the scheme.

684. At the beginning of the year, there were 42 (53) State Stipendiaries studying in various classes in different Veterinary Colleges in India. Veterinary
Education
and Training.

685. The two main artificial insemination centres located at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, and Veterinary Hospital, Mysore, together with the sub-station located at the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, continued to work during the year. During the year, 1,096 (775) animals were inseminated at Mysore and 2,752 (1,964) at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, including the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore. Artificial
Insemination
of Cattle.

686. Extensive experimental trials at long distance transportation of semen from pedigree bulls from U. K. and its use for inseminating local cattle were tried. With the active collaboration of the Milk Marketing Board in U. K., which sponsored and financed the entire project, semen from pedigree Jersey and Holstein bulls was imported into the State twice a week during the months of November and December of the year. Each consignment of freshly collected and processed semen suitably preserved in special containers was booked by air on the mornings of Mondays and Thursdays of the week for seven weeks and was received in Bombay the following afternoon. By a previous arrangement made with the Indian Airways, the consignment was despatched to Bangalore the next morning and was received at this end the same afternoon. It took nearly 54 hours for the semen to reach Bangalore. Fifteen such consignments were received. Each consignment on receipt was examined for viability and a portion of it despatched by train to Mysore City for being used on cross bred cattle there. It was found that semen especially from the Jersey bulls retained its viability for nearly 72 hours after its receipt in Bangalore, while that of the

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

Holstein bulls was found inactive within 48 hours generally. Altogether 441 cows, mostly cross bred which were found in large numbers in Bangalore and Mysore were inseminated with imported semen.

**Veterinary
Institutions
in the State.**

687. There were 205 (193) Veterinary institutions in the State.

**Amrith Mahal
Section.**

688. The strength of the herds at the beginning of the year was 851 (891). During the year, there were 119 (179) births and 89 (104) deaths. The percentage of birth-rate over the cows of calf bearing age was 25.9 (31.2) and the death-rate over the average strength of cattle was 10.4 (11.67). Consequent on the abolition of the ranching system four new farms at Hebbanaghatta, Birur, Kynodu and Ulavarthi were opened during the year.

689. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,29,665 (Rs. 2,23,396). The demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 65,741 (Rs. 69,775) making a total demand of Rs. 2,95,407 (Rs. 2,93,171). The collection during the year was Rs. 58,946 (Rs. 63,505), leaving a balance of Rs. 2,36,461 (Rs. 2,23,396) at the close of the year. The heavy arrears was partly due to the inability of the lessees to pay their gram gutta as a result of adverse seasonal conditions and partly to the fact that since a major area of the Kavals was transferred from the Department to the Revenue Department.

**Aided Cattle
Breeders'
Scheme.**

690. The Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme was implemented over 17 years ago with the object of improving the cattle wealth of the State by encouraging private breeders. There were six Cattle Breeders under the scheme with a strength of 786 (762) animals at the beginning of the year.

**Fishery
Section.**

691. *Development and Scientific work:*—Fishery conservation measures, as usual, were enforced during the year in the three divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented through the vigilance of the watchers and other staff of the section. The use of basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited. Unauthorised fishing offenders were prosecuted and punished. The exploration of breeding places of